

RUSSIANS HIT HARD AGAINST GERMAN LINE IN THE EAST

Batter Their Way Forward In Spite of Furious Resistance of the Huns; Battle Raging Desperately Over Hundred Miles

BRITISH CONTINUE TO CLOSE IN ON DOOMED CITY OF LENS

Germans Attack Fiercely French Positions Along River Meuse, But Are Hurled Back With Heavy Losses By Defenders

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, July 2—Flinging forward large bodies of fighting men, the Russian armies between the Zlota Lipa and the Stokhod rivers have driven back the Austrian and German forces holding large sections of the long eastern line.

The attacks, which were launched at night proved a complete surprise to the Teutons, and Berlin admits that the fighting went against the Huns, who were compelled to fall back on both sides of Brzezany and near Zwyzyn before the victorious Slav attacks.

Reports from Berlin announced last night that the Russians had opened a heavy attack over a front eighteen miles wide. The Berlin claims are that the Russians suffered severely, but admit that a retirement of the German line was forced. This is the most extensive Russian attack since the revolution.

Along the Zlota Lipa front the Russian artillery, after its long silence is again furiously active and is doing enormous damage to the resisting Austrian troops. North of Brzezany, where the fighting has been particularly desperate, the Russian artillery is steadily pounding at the German and Austrian line, and is meeting the answer of the Teutonic gunners and in places smothering their fire effectively.

This artillery duel extended last night from north of Brzezany for one hundred and seventy-five miles into Volynia, where the Russians are using their infantry in heavy attacks upon the positions which the Germans saved to the Austrians following the successful attacks of Brusilov last year.

The Germans and the French are fighting furiously for points of vantage in the Verdun region and along the River Aisne. In the vicinity of Verdun last night, the Germans attempted to rush positions along the River Meuse, only to meet with an overwhelming counter from the French gunners that decimated their ranks and flung their remnants back in confusion. The net result of the fighting here was that the Huns were unable to advance and were compelled to abandon for the time being their efforts.

Further west however they managed to make some slight gains and in the country east of Cerny, and near Prunay, the Huns launched a surprise attack that caught the French troops of their guard for a moment, and effected an entrance into front line French trenches. Counter attacks by the French however soon re-won all the lost ground.

MILLION AND HALF OF WORKERS GET INCREASE

(By The Associated Press)
LONDON, June 18—Fifteen hundred thousand employees in the British Isles received increases in wages totaling \$1,500,000 during April, according to statistics prepared by the labor department of the board of trade. These are larger figures than previously have been recorded in any one month.

NINE MEN AND SIX WOMEN ARE KILLED

Victims of Toppling Water Tank. Also Number Thirteen Seriously Injured

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, July 2—Revised lists given out last night of the casualties resulting from the accident to the Christopher Columbus from the toppling of a great water tank upon its deck, when it ran into a dock Saturday, places the number of dead at nine men and six women. There were thirteen injured, some seriously.

Investigation of the accident to the Christopher Columbus is being conducted by federal inspectors. The generally accepted cause for the steamer bumping the dock so hard is that the current of the river was unusually strong, due to the heavy recent rains that have caused it to rise.

Investigation has not reached the question of the position of the tank, which fell fifty feet from the dock to the deck of the wharftank.

RACE RIOTING IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Negroes Fire Upon Policemen In Illinois Town, Killing One and Wounding Others

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

EAST ST. LOUIS, Illinois, July 2—Racial trouble again broke out last night, when more than two hundred negroes rioted. Without warning they fired upon some policemen who were in an automobile, and killed one officer and wounded others. They have taken possession of the "black belt" and all are armed.

In the darkness of last night they have had the police forces, who were hurried to the scene when a riot call was sent in, at a disadvantage since they are in the houses of the district and are able to keep under cover. Apparently little can be done until daylight.

There was no terror nor disorder outside of the "black belt," outside of which a patrol was established to keep the rioters without the white districts.

FOOD LAW DEBATE CONTINUED TODAY

Senate Expects To Approve Prohibition Clause and Pass Measure This Week

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 2—The senate will resume general debate on food control legislation this morning. It was admitted last night that the prohibitionists appear to have won their victory so far as preventing the use of grain for distilling into liquors during the war. That point is believed to be virtually settled in their favor and the lobbying delegations of the distillers appear to have about given up any hope. The fight of the brewers and wine-makers is being continued, and they expressed the hope of securing the compromise which will leave the matter of beer brewing and wine making in the discretion of the President.

Leaders of the administration said last night that it now appeared the debate in the senate was nearing an end. They expressed confidence that the Chamberlain amendment would be embodied in the bill by the senate and that it would be adopted by the house with little dissent. It is their hope that a vote by the upper house can be secured by July 4, but of this there is no certainty.

The house took a recess last night.

TO TAKE OIL LANDS

(By The Associated Press)

MEXICO CITY, June 20—The Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Alberto Pani, has issued a circular asking the petroleum companies operating in Mexico and individuals interested in oil lands to inform him fully as to their ideas regarding government regulation of oil lands for guidance of the department in framing an organic law to be submitted to congress to put into effect the provisions of Article 27 of the new constitution which virtually provides a nationalization of oil lands.

This section of the constitution was widely discussed at the time of its passage and was the subject of a number of diplomatic representations by the United States and other countries.

BOY BADLY HURT

Henry Rutman of 1137 Alakea Street, received a painful, though not serious injury, Saturday afternoon. He, with several other boys, had jumped on the running board of an automobile which was backing out of a blind street, near Punchbowl. The engine stalled just as the machine had reached the car track and an on-coming Punahou car unable to stop, glared the running board of the machine. Rutman's leg was bruised and he was taken to the emergency hospital, where he was attended by Dr. R. G. Ayer. He was removed to his home shortly after.

Demonstration For Peace Stirs Up Ire Of Service Men

Soldiers and Sailors Take Hand In Ending Socialist Peace Meeting Forcing Police To Come To Aid of Pacifists

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

BOSTON, July 2—What was announced as a "peace demonstration" by the Socialist parties was broken up by soldiers and sailors yesterday afternoon. Wild disorder and rioting ended the unpatriotic demonstration of the Socialists and the trouble was only quelled after the police reserves finally dispersed the crowd.

The demonstration of yesterday had been advertised by the Socialists as in the instance of peace. Leaving the party headquarters, the parade started through the streets with Socialist flags, and banners and signs. It was the wording of some of these that exasperated the soldiers and sailors. Immediately self-organized bands of the country's land and sea fighters gathered and undertook to seize and destroy the offending signs. Their efforts were resisted and others joined in the melee. Soon banners and signs were being trampled underfoot and a riot was in progress.

An attack was made on the Socialist headquarters, offensive mottoes were torn from the walls and thrown into the square. Literature found in the rooms followed and next the furniture was thrown out. These were piled up together in a heap in the square, fired and burned.

Meanwhile the police reserves were called out and charged the crowds. Back and forth they surged, crowding and battling, the police swinging their clubs freely. It was a bad hour and a half that the police reserves had but at length they ended the trouble. Many were arrested for their participation in the disturbance and will be arraigned today.

At police headquarters it was learned at midnight that there are no soldiers nor sailors under arrest.

Paraders, after the trouble was over, said that they represented ten thousand laborites who are desirous of the adoption of principles such as were advocated by the Russians in their revolution.

Emperor Again Is Chinese Ruler, Declares Despatch

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, July 2—A Reuter's news despatch from Peking says that General Chang Hsun, who was named by the southern provinces as dictator and who has been since acting as such, yesterday informed the president that he must retire. The reason which he is said to have assigned for the demand of the president's resignation and his retirement was that the Manchu emperor, Hsuan Tung, has been restored to the throne.

ONLY WAR SUPPLIES ON SIBERIAN ROADS

(By The Associated Press)

PEKING, June 20—Russian consuls in China have published notices in prominent Chinese newspapers announcing that only war supplies will be hauled hereafter on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Shippers desiring to obtain space for war materials are required to furnish affidavits proving that their freight is required for war purposes.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

SEVEDORES FAIL TO CARRY OUT THEIR THREAT TO STRIKE

Date Set For Walkout By Local Association Passes Without Any Move

SHIPPING MEN BELIEVE ALL MENACE NOW PAST

Wharf Laborers Reported To Have Abandoned Leaders; Politicians Also Balking

No stevedores strike ties up the waterfront today although yesterday was the date set originally by the Honolulu Local Longshoremen's International Association to "go out" should the shipping firms fail to accede to the various demands made upon them. The shipping firms did fail to do so, but the strike was not called.

Officers of the association point to the extension of fifteen days which they gave to the shipping interests. The fixed conviction of the latter, however, is that neither will fifteen days more see a strike. It is asserted, on statements made by the members of the stevedores' union themselves, that all prospects of a strike have fallen through and that the committee, at the head of which is Charles Holous, is bent before it commences to fight by the defection of the wharf laborers.

It was stated yesterday that the only chance of a strike being called on the fifteenth of this month, in pressure from the San Francisco union, whose officials are the admitted advisors of Holous.

The defection of the men and the presence of the war element in the controversy are the two leading factors upon which the shippers' estimates of the situation are made. A third possibility which was not stated but which was inferable from the context of the various statements, is that the political element which gave Holous's following some strength previously has evaporated.

In regard to this last, an official representative of the shippers yesterday stated that it was understood that Sheriff Rose, Mayor Fessenden and John W. W. were present at the initial meeting where the strike was considered, had lent their support and had been elected members of the union. It was true, he added that it had been denied on behalf of Rose, though not officially, that while these government officers had been present at the meeting, Rose, at least, had not been elected a member.

Rose's share in the last strike on the waterfront is an open secret among those who handled that affair for the shipping interests. They apparently have no doubts, from what was said yesterday, that he had indicated that he would take a somewhat similar attitude towards the coming strike. At the time Holous held his initial meeting, the election had not been held yet, and promises along those lines would have been profitable.

Now, however, there will not be another election in two years, while the army has become interested in the waterfront, the movement of its supplies and the preservation of order and quiet about the wharves and warehouses which shelter thousands of dollars in army equipment and supplies.

The opinion was expressed yesterday that should a strike be called the army guard on the waterfront would be doubled and the military would practically take over the handling of the situation. The army would not care to trust the situation to the police, it was added, after the exhibition which the police made of themselves in the last strike. Rose is said to realize that condition.

A former secretary of the longshoremen's union stated that there were but two hundred members in it, and of these a hundred had not paid their dues. Of the other hundred less than twenty were not in debt to it. He claimed to be among that ten himself. The same authority asserted that Holous's following is deserting him and that he is personally unpopular.

"While the men would be glad to get a raise of wages," he stated, "and would take it through Holous if necessary, nothing would please them better than to see the props knocked out from under him."

On these grounds, the shipping firms have given up any expectation of having a strike of any consequence on their hands.

MRS. MARY M'GUIRE DIES IN SON'S HOME

Mrs. Mary McGuire, more familiarly known as Mother McGuire, of 3554 Leahi Avenue, died at five-fifteen yesterday afternoon at the home of her son, James W. L. McGuire, near Kapiolani Park, following a long illness. The deceased was born in Kailua, Hawaii, eighty-three years ago, residing in the Hawaiian Islands during her entire life time. Mrs. McGuire was the wife of the late James W. McGuire.

She is survived by five sons, four daughters, sixteen grand-children and ten great grand-children.

LOUISON ARRESTED
W. A. Louison was arrested by Officer W. J. Lillis and charged with driving a machine without license. Chan Wan, Howard McKinney, Antonio Kahale, B. Honolulu and Win Lee were similarly charged.

PAN-GERMANIC PAPERS EXPECT BIG INDEMNITY

Favorite Pastime of Writers in News Sheets of the "Vaterland" Is Speculating Upon Size of "Fines" the Entente Allies "Will Have To Pay"

(By The Associated Press)
BERNE, Switzerland, June 20—One of the popular wartime occupations of conservative and pan-German newspapers throughout the German Empire, as shown by articles received here, is to speculate on the size of the indemnity which Germany is expected to obtain from the Entente Allies, and to impress upon their readers, again and again, why enormous indemnities are going to be an absolute necessity. The entry of America into the war has, if anything, given impetus to such discussions, because the United States is so obviously able to pay a pretty price.

"The Leipzig Nachrichten" in the latest paper to take the matter up. A recent article in that paper by Professor Kruenckmann of Moenster is the most significant since the journal is considered the personal organ of the German Crown Prince and frequently publishes things directly inspired by him.

Professor Kruenckmann, in the course of two columns and a half, presents a number of arguments why Germany must have an indemnity. The primary reason, he argues, why an indemnity must be secured, is that one of England's first acts after the war probably will be to reconstruct the famous tunnel between Dover and Calais, which, says the writer, will make Germany's submarine voyages and which will therefore place Germany at the mercy of the English in the narrow sea which is to follow the present struggle.

England, says the writer, need not starve out Germany to win the war; need not even win it decisively but, by coming out with a "draw" will have the upper hand for all time unless Germany can obtain an indemnity and thereby strengthen itself at the same time that it weakens England and America. His argument in support of this contention is that if the war costs both Germany and England \$20,000,000,000, or even more, it will leave Germany badly crippled, while England, even though she has spent a like amount, will have behind her the wealth of America. And England, he argues, does plan a second war that will put the finishing touch to Germany. He speaks of it as England's war of revenge and warns his countrymen to be prepared for it.

Professor Kruenckmann takes sharp issue with, for instance, Count von Hertling, Bavaria's premier, who has declared against an indemnity because

STEFANSSON NOW LONE EXPLORER IN ARCTIC

SEATTLE, June 16—The arrival in Greenland of the McMillan expedition, which left New York in July, 1913, to explore Crocker land, and which reported that this supposed continent, whose mountain tops Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary believed he had seen in 1906, did not exist, leaves Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the only explorer in the Arctic Seas. It is believed that Stefansson and his twenty-four white men are now heading eastward from Melville Island on board the motor vessel Polar Bear in an attempt to make the Northeast Passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean.

Stefansson and his expedition left Victoria, B. C., June 17, 1915, just four years ago, in the steam whaler Karluk. At Nome, Alaska, the expedition was divided into northern and southern parties, Stefansson, on the Karluk, taking command of the former, which was to seek new land north of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson, with two smaller vessels, proceeding toward the Crocker Gulf country, east of the Mackenzie delta, to make a geological, botanical and biological survey of the country, beside charting channels and studying the Eskimos, some of whom are blue-eyed, it is supposed, from an admixture of blood from the lost Scandinavian colony of Greenland.

The Karluk stopped at Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, early in September, 1915, and was at once clubbed by the ice. On September 10 the ship was apparently frozen in for the winter, and Stefansson, accompanied by two white men and two Eskimos, went ashore to hunt caribou for winter meat. While he was absent a violent storm arose and blew the Karluk out to sea. The Karluk was soon after again gripped by the ice and carried westward, being finally crushed by the ice January 1, 1916, east of Wrangell Island, which is north of Siberia. The men took to the ice, but became separated, and several were never seen again. The others, under Captain Robert Bartlett, reached Wrangell Island, and eight men were rescued in September, 1916, by a vessel sent to the island for the purpose. Captain Bartlett having made his way over the ice to Siberia and Nome with news of the disaster.

Meanwhile Stefansson and his associates moved eastward along the shore of the Arctic and fell in with the Anderson party in winter quarters at Martin Point, west of the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

Stefansson and two companions set out in March, 1916, over the ice with dogs and made their way due north, discovering a large island or continent southwest of Prince Patrick Island and making a safe return to Banks Island. Stefansson passed the summers of 1915 and 1916 in exploring this new land, having established communication in 1915 with the Anderson party through the powerboat Polar Bear, which had gone to Banks land with supplies. Stefansson purchased the Polar Bear, and has since made it his headquarters. Most of the crew of the Polar Bear remained with him. He has an abundance of food, and a large stock of gasoline.

CAR TUMBLES INTO RIVER BELOW FALLS OF NIAGARA

Speeding Trolley Strikes Wash Out In Road Bed and Goes Bounding Over Bluff Carrying Ten Passengers To Their Death

TWENTY OCCUPANTS OF THE TROLLEY ARE STILL MISSING

Great Crowd Watches Workers As They Haul Death Trap From Bottom of River and Begin the Search For Bodies of Victims

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NIAGARA FALLS, New York, July 2—Ten are dead and at least twenty are missing or dead, in the river below the falls as the result of an accident that occurred yesterday. A trolley car left the track and catapulted over the bluff and into the river far below.

A Gorge Route trolley car with a capacity of sixty passengers was bowling along beside the river yesterday when it encountered some washed out spots in the road bed and jumped the track. Before it could be stopped it rolled off the bank just below the cantilever bridge on the American side. Over and over it turned and somersaulted, as it bounced down the steep bank, and a full half minute elapsed before, upside down, it plunged into the foaming, frothy torrent and sank to the bottom.

So little time elapsed after the car left the track before it toppled from the bank that there was almost no opportunity for passengers to leap from the car and save themselves. Four hours after the accident officials of the company said that it was known that the car was well filled and that less than a dozen persons had been accounted for. It was then impossible for them to estimate the number that would be found to have been crushed to death or drowned. At that time a force was grappling for the car while a great crowd on the bank above watched their efforts.

At eight o'clock last evening, after the car had been grappled, it was lifted from the river bed to the bank with the aid of a derrick. Within it were found the bodies of ten persons. The fare register showed that there must have been about forty aboard when the dreadful fall happened. Officials then said that there were about twenty passengers still to be accounted for.

The condition of the bodies that were brought to the surface within the car showed that they had been tossed and catapulted back and forth as the car turned over and over in its descent and that undoubtedly some of them had been killed before it reached the river.

Relatives of some of the missing persons sought vainly to identify the bodies of those of the victims that were brought up from the river bottom and at midnight there was still a crowd of anxious and distracted men and women waiting at the point where the accident occurred.

The river is being dragged for other bodies.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by All Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

CAMBRIDGE MEN AT FRONT

(By The Associated Press)
CAMBRIDGE, England, June 18—Cambridge University's special war list contains the names of about 18,750 members of the university who are or have been serving with the colors.